

QUERY CONTROL FORM		RTIS USE ONLY	
Application No. <u>10/077,760</u>	Prepared by <u>Lois Stone</u>	Tracking Number <u>5880312</u>	
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## JACKET

a. Serial No.	f. Foreign Priority	k. Print Claim(s)	p. PTO-1449
b. Applicant(s)	g. Disclaimer	l. Print Fig.	q. PTOL-85b
c. Continuing Data	h. Microfiche Appendix	m. Searched Column	r. Abstract
d. PCT	i. Title	n. PTO-270/328	s. Sheets/Figs
e. Domestic Priority	j. Claims Allowed	o. PTO-892	t. Other

## SPECIFICATION

- a. Page Missing
- b. Text Continuity
- c. Holes through Data
- d. Other Missing Text
- e. Illegible Text
- f. Duplicate Text
- g. Brief Description
- h. Sequence Listing
- i. Appendix
- j. Amendments
- k. Other

## CLAIMS

- a. Claim(s) Missing
- b. Improper Dependency
- c. Duplicate Numbers
- d. Incorrect Numbering
- e. Index Disagrees
- f. Punctuation
- g. Amendments
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- k. Other

## MESSAGE

Please provide a clear copy of page 52 of the specification. Lines 3, 4 and 6 are cut off in the right margin.

Thank you,

initials LS

## RESPONSE

Clear copy of page 52 of spec provided. See attached.

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scattered. Note that the concave portion cover member 4208 has a fine mesh form, and has a structure in which air and moisture are penetrated while the hygroscopic substance or the substance that can absorb oxygen 4207 is not penetrated. The deterioration of the OLED 4303 can be suppressed by providing the hygroscopic substance or the substance that can absorb oxygen 4207.

As shown in Fig. 24(C), the pixel electrode 4203 is formed, and at the same time, a conductive film 4203a is formed so as to contact the drawn wiring 4005a.

Further, the anisotropic conductive film 4300 has conductive filler 4300a. The conductive film 4203a on the substrate 4001 and the FPC wiring 4301 on the FPC 4006 are electrically connected to each other by the conductive filler 4300a by heat-pressing the substrate 4001 and the FPC 4006.

Note that this embodiment can be implemented by being freely combined with Embodiments 1 to 11.

### Embodiment 13

This embodiment describes an example of the structure of a pixel in a light emitting device of the present invention which is different from the examples illustrated in Figs. 2, 7, and 8.

The pixel structure of this embodiment is shown in Fig. 30A. A pixel shown in Fig. 30A is denoted by 701 and has a signal line Si (one of S1 to Sx), a first scanning line Gaj (one of Gal to Gay), a second scanning line Gbj (one of Gbl to Gby), and a power supply line Vi (one of V1 to Vx). The number of first scanning lines and the number of second scanning lines in a pixel portion may not always match.

The pixel 701 has, at least, a transistor Tr1 (a first current controlling transistor or a first transistor), a transistor Tr2 (a second current controlling transistor or a second transistor), a transistor Tr3 (a third current controlling transistor or a third transistor), a transistor Tr4 (a first switching transistor or a fourth transistor), a transistor Tr. 5 (a second switching transistor or a fifth transistor), a transistor Tr6 (an erasing transistor or a sixth transistor), an OLED 704, and a storage capacitor 705.

Gate electrodes of the transistor Tr4 and of the transistor Tr5 are connected to